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Independent New York.

For Mayor, to execute the laws and to dignify the chief municipal office, George BRINTON MCCLELLAN.

For District Attorney, to enforce the laws and to keep the pascals on the further side of the dead line, WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME. Why not?

A Prosperous Autumn Ahead.

The growth of the school registration in New York suggests that the estimate of the present population of the townat about four millions is not exaggerated. Last year this increase over 1903 was more than 7 per cent., and the indications are that at the opening of the schools in September; the annual percentage of gain will not be less and that the total number of pupils registered will exceed six hundred thousand.

This great and rapid increase in the number of children seeking instruction in the public schools necessitates a corresponding multiplication of the school accommodations. That the increase in these has not kept pace with the demand is excusable, for the growth of the demand has been extraordinary. The erection of new school buildings ; has gone on this year so extensively that it is expected that in September something like sixty thousand new sittings will be available, and by midwinter nearly forty thousand more, yet the supply will still be; insufficient.

The late State census enumerations have not yet been published, but it may be assumed that the population of New York is about four millions, or an increase since 1900 of about half a million. Such an increase is suggested by the growth of travel on all the urban lines of transportation and by many other indications.

For example, the demand for the tenements, flats and apartments in which all except a relatively small part of the inhabitants live was never so close to the supply as it is now. It seemed at one time as if, more especially, the building of apartment houses of the higher class was being overdone, but even their accommodations are now hardly sufficient for the demands on them.

Meantime business property is rented advantageously. Far up in Harlem and The Bronz great business centers have grown up.

The hotels of the town, too, report that never before in August was the demand for their accommodations for visitors so great. Never was New York so much crowded in summer as it is now. Nearly every one of nearly a hundred great hotels is filled to its extreme capacity. Restaurants are filled with patrons, and the theaters now opened for their new season are drawing crowds of patrons. All the great department stores are reaping handsome profits.

All around appear indications that New York is approaching the most prosperous autumn in its history.

The State Racing Commission.

The present members of the State Racing Commission, AUGUST BELMONT and EDWIN D. MORGAN of New York and JOHN SANFORD of Amsterdam, are devoted to the best interests of the American turf. Each of these men breeds and races his own horses.

The terms of Messrs. BELMONT. MORGAN and SANFORD have expired. They still hold their offices by grace of the Governor. Not long before he sailed for Europe Governor Higgins was reported to have said that he would not appoint a new Racing Commission until after his return to the State capital. It is the gossip among the politicians that Mr. BELMONT will not be reappointed. So far as the public is concerned the attitude of the Governor toward the reappointment of Mr. MORGAN and Mr. SANFORD is not known.

Mr. BELMONT is a Democrat. Mr. MORGAN and Mr. SANFORD are Republicans, and the strength of their political faith has never been questioned. Mr. SANFORD is the son of the venerable General STEPHEN SANFORD, and represented for two terms in Congress the district which his distinguished father represented many years ago. It is reported that somebody has a mind to "play politics" in the selection of the

successors to the present commission. If there is any office in the gift of the State's Chief Magistrate which ought to be free from every consideration of politics it is that of membership in the State Racing Commission. In the history of the American turf there never was a time when racing was on so high a plane as it is in the State of New York to-day. That such is the fact is due mainly, if not entirely, to the efforts made by the men now composing the commission, aided by the cordial cooperation of the Jockey Club.

It is vitally important that the standard of racing set up by these Commissioners shall be maintained. Moreover, the Commissioners are, in a way, guardians. of the many millions invested in racecourses in various parts of the State. Under the wise scheme laid out by the commission every racing association in the State has a reasonable number of racing dates allowed to it, and there is no conflict of race meetings. Some seeking. malcontents have been growling over A weak point in Mr. Bolce's article

what they are pleased to call the arbitrary power exercised by the commission in refusing to grant racing dates to associations which would hold meetings in conflict with the meetings of other associations. If the growlers had their way confusion would be added to confusion and the stock of racing/associations that now pay dividends would be practically worthless.

In appointing the successors of Messrs. BELMONT, MORGAN and SANFORD GOVernor Higgins ought to bear in mind, as he doubtless will, that the State Racing Commission ought to be made up of men who will not only maintain the high standard of racing in this State, but who will also be the conservators of vested rights rather than the destroyers of them.

Booker Washington and John Wansmaker.

From an unimportant newspaper in Mobile THE SUN has received this series of telegraphic communications:

"MOBILE, Als., Aug. 18.-Wire briefly to-night rour opinion of BOOKER WASHINGTON'S action a Saratoga. Entire South discussing it and desires opinion of your paper.

" MOBILE. Ala., Aug. 19 .-- No reply from you our telegram asking opinion Booken Washing-TON'S action. Does WANAMAKER'S , advertising make your silence golden?

" MORTLE, Ala., Aug. 20 .- Friday and Saturday we wired for your opinion of Booker Washington affair. Lest your silence give the impression that you are subsidised by WANAMARR'S advertising we are especially anxious to hear from you, and we stand ready to pay cost. Send two hundred HERALD." words.

The characteristics of the personality responsible for the foregoing missives are sufficiently manifest in the quick change from eager importunity to childish insult. The unauthorized appeal is made in the name of the "entire South," which has long been in the habit of geting THE SUN'S opinions directly through the columns of THE SUN. That method of promulgation is the one we prefer. and we shall continue to employ it, no doubt with the general approval of our Southern friends. Even in tone and phraseology the Mobile Herald fails to represent the Southern gentleman, in whose code courtesy is so prominent an article.

We don't mind saving to this silly newspaper or person what is already well known to the better informed in Alabama and elsewhere, that the editorial opinions of THE SUN are not in the remotest degree shaped by its. advertising department. In the case of Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER, for instance, this proposition has been somewhat conspicuously self-evident.

In asking Mr. BOOKER WASHINGTON to his table at a hotel in Saratoga for the purpose of talking about a matter of business, Mr. WANAMAKER exercised a right of choice of time and place for the interview which no American not crazy will deny was his. The incident would not have attracted the slightest notice in London or Paris or Cairo; and in the North of America it is by no means novel. Since the days of FREDERICE DOUGLASS men of distinction and personal sensitiveness have sat at table with men of education and refinement whose veins contained African blood. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. WANA-MAKER that he was doing anything either aggressive in the way of assertion, or courageous or spectacular; and this pusness on his part is in our opinion greatly to his honor.

As for Mr. WASHINGTON, an American who has the esteem and admiration of every other American citizen worthy of the name, he appears to have accepted Mr. WANAMAKER'S invitation to the table at which some members of Mr. WANAMAKER'S family were sitting without a thought of thus asserting his social equality or of challenging those customs and ideas at the South which no man living recognizes more intelligently or respects more scrupulously. Indeed, it was not until Mr. WASHING-TON reached Atlanta day before yesterday that he became aware that a false version of the incident had provoked much indignant comment by the Southern journals, which assumed the truth of the story that some of the female members of Mr WANAMAKER's family had been escorted ostentatiously into the dining room by the colored president of Tuskegee. Thereupon Mr. Wash-INGTON caused to be published a denial of that story, followed by this sensible and manly statement of his attitude toward existing facts and customs:

"When in the South I conform, like all colored people, to the customs of the South, but when in the North I have found it necessary during the last twenty years, as stated fully in my book 'Up From Slavery,' to come into contact with white people in the furtherance of my work in ways I to not in the South."

So far as Southern newspapers of respectability and candor have come to our notice, their remarks upon the occurrence and their criticisms of Mr. Washington have been based mainly upon the erroneous report referred to above, now corrected by him. His statement ought to end the matter.

A Pessimist on Panama.

Although his views upon the main question of the ends to be served by the construction of the Panama Canal are somewhat limited in scope, Mr. HAROLD BOLCE, in the September number of the Booklover's Magazine, submits some very sound and vigorous opinions on the question of our general foreign trade. The view presented is quite the same as that to which we have frequently called attention as the weakest point in our national commercial strategy. It is that trade extension is infinitely less

dependent on the creation of new and special trade facilities than it is generally supposed to be. Mr. Bolce's argument, like our own, is that our export commerce consists mainly of the sale of merchandise which other countries want and for which they come to us, and that the limitation of our export sales is due to the fact that our people do not yet need foreign markets enough to excite them to active and aggressive trade

is his apparent assumption that the development of trade with the west coast of South America is to the American people one of the most important purposes of the isthmian canal. If this premise were as sound as it is narrow, the argument which he bases on it would be irrefutable. Omitting his base and dealing only with his argument, the correctness of his position is beyond question. The route to the east coast of South America is as open as the route to Europe. It is blocked by neither isthmus nor mountain range. We now supply that area, which clearly lies within the sphere of our commercial influence, with only a little more than ene-tenth of its import requirements. The remainder, which goes to our competitors, amounts annually to nearly five times the total of all the import trade of the entire west coast. If the acquisition of the west coast trade were the only or even the main object or an item of any special importance in the construction of the canal, the work would be a gigantic folly. It would be grabbing at a shadow while a substance escaped. Brazil alone buys 50 per cent. more than all of the west coast countries put together, and the imports of Argentina are greater than those of Brazil.

The value of Mr. Bolce's otherwise excellent article is greatly lessened by the narrowness of his view regarding the ends to be served by the cutting of the Isthmus. But there is much in it which will repay its perusal. Nearly two years ago we called attention to the potential influence of the favorite project of PORFIRIO DIAZ, the Tehuantepec Railway, which will soon be in active operation, and which Mr. Bolce says "has suddenly assumed significance as an Isthmian rival." This Mexican line of only 190 miles in length from coast to coast, with its first class equipment and excellent harbor and docks, will surely be a factor in intercocanic trade. Coatzacoalcos, its eastern terminus, is only 800 miles from New Orleans, and Salina Cruz, its Pacific port. is more than 1.000 miles nearer to San Francisco and Puget Sound ports than is Panama. Most of us have been so preoccupied with our special interest in the work at Panama that we have lost sight of what has been going on elsewhere.

Mr. Bolce's argument against the value of the Panama Canal and against our wisdom in constructing it may be dismissed. The canal will be built and its usefulness will greatly outlast that of Mr. Bolcz and most of the rest of us. But his argument that increased facilities for trade extension are of limited value until there stands immediately behind them a determined purpose to take proper advantage of them echoes a sentiment to which we have often given expression. Until we are ready to pick up that which lies at our feet, we shall only waste breath in talking about what lies on the other side of the fence.

Down and Out.

Our news despatches on Sunday announced that Mr. J. EDWARD ADDICES. the persistent aspirant for Senatorial honors from the State of Delaware, has lost the support of his former adherents, and that he will no longer be a factor in Delaware politics.

It is a fair inference that he will not bob up as a factor elsewhere. He spent many years and much money before his corrupting influences brought him to the verge of success in Delaware, and after his experience there it is tolerably certain that no other State would touch him, politically, with a pair of tongs.

It would have been more creditable to the State of Delaware and more satisfactory to the country at large if J. En-WARD ADDICKS had been ejected from the political arena by a more summary proceeding. His assault upon decency lasted for nearly seventeen years. His failure and final defeat are the result of the splendidly stubborn and often almost hopeless fight of a small number of honest men who fought him tooth and nail until their final triumph

For her escape from Approxa Dela ware might well appoint a special day of thanksgiving. Honor to the men who resisted him from first to last!

The Gal in the Fountain.

A great esthetic issue divides Georgia. Hushed is the honk of the "politicianer." The Hoke Smith boom is caught on snag. The Clark Howell boom is in the storeroom. The supreme and blazing question in all Crackerland is this: 'Is the 'Gal in the Fountain' in HOKE SMITH'S barroom in the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, a Venus or a Bacchante?" The Hon. THOMAS LOYLESS of Augusta, a famous expert, swears that she is "VENUS wearing a wrea of grapes." The Brunswick Society of Art, Archeology and Sociology swears that she is a "Fulton county Bacchante and her wreath is made of Georgia muscadines."

In justice to the Hon. HOME SMITH We ought to say that he gives to charity his share of the proceeds of the Gilded Gehenna aforesaid. That barroom was one of the powerful "issues" and "charges' against him before politics was swallowed up in art. But all that has passed. "Art alone has immortality": and the Piedmont "Gal in the Fountain"

is described as a noble work of art. But is it VENUS APHRODITE or a Bacchante, such as Boston spurned? We are unable to find a photograph of the work in dispute in any of the standard histories of art. Yet the controversy should be settled at once. Thousands of Georgians now crowd into that palace of charity cocktails. They say that they wish to imbibe correct notions of art.

The Brunswick Society of Art, Archeology and Sociology puts forth this fair proposal for making quietus of the

"All the folk that seem to have had persona mowledge or reliable data affecting APHRODITE. ilias VENUE, alias the 'P. G.' of the Pledmont Hotel parroom, are dead. SAPPHO, HESTOD, MIMNER-MUS and APULBIUS have recorded some of the stigmata by which the sporty old girl might be apprehended, but unfortunately there is no Ber illon measurement of her extant by which she can be absolutely identified—not even a thumbmark n wax or lamphlackt

"But we are willing to take expert evidence

even of a second hand character. SMITE CLAY-TON has been through the art galleries of all Europe and seen Venuses 'in statue quo' and other forms of seashore resort costumes, and if he will consent to be blindfolded and backed into the Pledmont Hotel barroom-and will go one eye on the lady-and then say she is not a 'buzom, blithe and debonair' Georgia daughter of 'BACCRUS. ever young and fair,' then we will-acknowledge

" And If JOHL CHANDLER HARRIS, FRANK STAN TON and Solicitor CHARLEY HILL, the three greatest grape experts in Georgia, will gase on that wreath and say it is not confected of a choice grade of Georgia river bank muscadines—then we will also acknowledge the Malaga grapes, in spite of our chronic anti-Hispanism!

The expert commission should be appointed. A regrettable bitterness is leaking into the controversy. The Hon. TOM LOYLESS doesn't hesitate to say, in private, that a butter stamp is high art for the Brunswickers.

Mr. Fairbanks's Platform. There is nothing of the political trickster about the Hon. CHARLES WAR-REN FAIRBANKS of North Meridian street, Indianapolis. He seeks to lure no man's support under false pretenses. On every public question he takes his stand firmly and in the full light of day. On the tremendous issue "Should Authority Be Respected?" he speaks no faltering words. "Respect authority! " is his injunction, and he adds:

"Those words should ring from one end of the country to the other! "

They do. Is religious freedom desirable? Mr. FAIRBANKS does not mince his words when he answers:

"That flag, born of the blood of heroes, stand for the right of every American citizen to worship Gop in the way his conscience dictates."

On these great political questions the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANES knows no doubt. Unhesitatingly and bravely, heedless of what effect his declarations may have upon his future, he indorses respect for authority and commits himself to religious freedom. A noble monument of statesmanship freed from the trammels of mere partisanship is the Skyscraper of Indiana.

The Secretary of the Third International Congress of Public Art, to be held at Liège from Sept. 15 to Sept. 21, asks us to say that information can be obtained by any intending participant by addressing him at the Hotel Ravenstein in Brussels. He expeote that the Congress will consist of about one thousand members, with no fewer than sixty-five reporters from various countries. The Belgians were the pioneers, so far as we know, in organized effort in the direction pursued here by the Municipal Art Society and the Municipal Art Commission and they have done much to propagate ideas of the true, the beautiful and the good in public construction.

Come what come may, some of us men have been promised good homes and a comfortable maintenance whatever be the issue of this cruel war of sexes.—Defret Journal.

A good home in a museum, a comfortable cage in a hominiary. The Kansas secress spoke the blasting truth: Man must and shall be sholished.

Gratifying news that Gen. Miline is coming

The Hon. Esex BYLES is already home from his frugal holiday at Puddle Dook. The Hon. Sam Bowles, the Soul of Agawam, turns from the meads to hail the

heroes of the hour:

"Now NELSON A. is on his way
Across the laughing sea;
The dolphins play, the rainbows—say,
They're sober hued to he.
O, see it loom, that lovely boom;

C. Guild, give room to Sword and Broomi

O, hurroo for MILES and BYLES

Russian Estimate of Japan's Strength in the Field. According to the Russki Invalid, the Japan

ese armies in the field number from \$50,000 to \$60,000 men. That is the Russian official estimate. This force consists of nineteen divisions, six of which are newly formed, and twenty-two reserve brigades. The bat-talions number from 358 to 404, giving a total of from 430,000 to 450,000 bayonets. Leaving numbers at least seventeen regiments. Gen. Kuroki of the First Army has from 104 to 108 battalions, equal to 115,000 to 120,000 bayonets; Gen. Oku of the Second Army has 100 to 106 battalions, numbering 110,000 to 115,000 bayonets. Gen. Nogi of the Third Army has 78 to 80 battalions, composed of to 90,000 bayonets. Gen. Nodzu Fourth Army, occupies the center of the Japanese armies with 40 battalions and 45,000 bayonets. Gen. Kawamura, Fifth Army, closes the list with 66 to 70 battalions, com-

prising 73,000 to 80,000 bayonets. All these five armies have telephonic connection and are so placed that they can act in quick conjunction with each other. In addition, an army is mobilized for the maritime provinces,

The Charm of Jewish Women Celebrated a Christian. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The present tendency on the part of Christians to take unto themselves Jewish women as life partners, which seems to be a cause of contention in orthodox Isracitie circles, should be the most explicable oc

racite circles, should be the most explicable oc-currence of the contemporaneous age. The classi-cal beauty and intellectual aspect of Jewish girls can-not be resisted even by the irreducible benedick. What is there in the female Isracitie that has called forth in the past and present unlimited praises and admiration from universal writers? Chateaubriand, the celebrated French author, whose Catholiciem was so intense as to be bap-tized as fanaticism by the critics of his literary works tried to explain in one of his essays the almost general beauty of Jewish women, declarin that is was all owing to a special gift from Jesus Christ as a token of His appreciation of their noble

enduct toward Him during His sojourn in this The truth is that the spiritual beauty of the Jewish dames is demolishing more than any other factor here in America the barrier of religious prejudices and race bigotry. I, for one, must conjess that the remarkable virtues and fine looks of the laracitic Eves have found a ready echo in the innermost spot of my Christian heart; and you must take listo consideration that the attachment has taken place in a realm where her lovely stater, the gentile American, would easily win the first prize in a beauty contest in any country.

Mark me down as an admirer of all the qualities Mark me down as an admirer of all the qualities

that go to make of the Jewish women fine, glorious ood. ENRIQUE ACUNA. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

Does Japan Empley Foreign Gunners?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: 1 read Mr. Carman's letter in to-day's issue of your paper and can inform him that no foreigners are employed To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sie: "Common Sense," in advocating polygamy to improve the race, is utterly false in his premises. No one ever saw or wrote of any unusual health or intellect among Mormon children. If they were strong physically, it was due to the fine, invigorating disease of litch and their confident life. in the gunnery department of the Japanese Navy. While in Japan a year ago I tried to join the Japa-nese Navy, thinking, like a great many people, here havy, tunking, ince a greet many people, that they would be gled to get experienced gun-ners, but found that they considered their own gunners experienced enough and positively would not hire foreigners. There may possibly be for-eigners in the engine rooms, but I doubt even this. dimate of Utah and their outdoor life, which would apply also to the savages. As for the Turk, the proverb quoted is not "as strong as a Turk," but have seen Japanese crews at muster and am as savage as a Turk." I never heard ther ex-"as savage as a Turk." I never seasu way ex-celled in anything but toughness and savagery. Their health and strength should be attributed to their total abstinence, as their religion forbids drinking liquor.

I. D. GROVER. certain that they man their own snips. In legal to the army, can say that I saw a great many soldiers leave for the front, and took particular notice that there were no foreigners among their T. B.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 20.

Her Method Knicker-How does your wife always manage to dress in next season's style? Bocker-By using next season's money.

AUTOCRATS AND PARLIAMENTS. The Story of Turkey's Experiment of

they preceded one. In both cases they wer

only means of saving the country from revo-

Whether the difference in the conditions

under which the grant is being made in

Russia will have its influence on results is a question of time, but the limitations and re-

strictions imposed seem to foreshadow either a collapse or the beginning of a more

acute struggle between the autocracy and the people, probably the latter. Throughout

the document there is not a breath of spon-

taneity or generosity; it is simply the hard-

wrung concession made by an obstinate man and system in their hour of necessity, with the

evident intention to revoke all or parts of it

if the opportunity presents itself and the

people's thoughts can be diverted to other

things by clever tactics.

When the Sultan of Turkey consented t

The tone and spirit of the decree were in

form more liberal than that just published in Russia, but it inspired no confidence what-

ever among the Christians of the empire and was absolutely without meaning to the mass

of the Mussulman population.

The first deputies were chosen by the

Sultan from among the Mussulman and

Christian notables all over the country

The latter, whatever their secret sentiments

may have been, belonged to the class com-monly described at Constantinople as "Evfet

Effendims," men with only one desire—to stand well with the powers that were, and

with one reply, "Certainly, sir," to everything emanating from authority. Those that ac-

cepted the mandate graciously conferred on them did so in fear and trembling, those

that could excused themselves on the score of ill health or family affairs, or, if these

were not available, bought off attendance by

them. The choice of the Mussulman depu-

of discontent with the state of affairs having

begun to pervade the more intelligent and educated among the Turks. It was thought,

however, that they could be held straight by

the president of the chamber, Achmed Vefyk

When the Sultan selected Achmed Vefyk

as president of the parliament he had a

double object in view. The Turcophiles in England, who, he hoped, would be able to

procure material assistance from the British

Government for Turkey in the coming war, had to be kept in good humor, and Vefyk

was just the man, for he had succeeded in

convincing Butler Johnston and the rest of

his party that he was a reformer. But Vefyk was not less of a Turk for being endowed

with a sense of humor. When the parliament met, there was a great to-do in Con-

stantinople, and the comedy was admirably enacted. The Eaptiehs, or gendarmes, were

paraded and the constitution was read to

to be no more difference between Museul

them, explaining that henceforth there was

mans and Christians, or Giaours, as they

were more commonly called-all were to be

treated alike. Having read the mysterious document to his satellites, he dismissed them

with the injunction, "Now, remember, men, you are not to call the Glaours Glaours

In the parliament the deputies were like

sheep without a shepherd. No one knew what to do, and no one wanted to become

prominent by putting forward radical pro

ity of political organization among them.

stood up to insist on a discussion of the budget and to be told where the people's taxes went. This was the signal for the end

Achmed Vefyk now came out as the Turk, and stood up exclaiming "Sus!" vulgar Turk-

sh, the equivalent for the English "Shut up,"

closed. This was a signal for the weakkness

Christians to scatter like rats to their holes

followed by all the Mussulman deputies ex-

the arbitrary conduct of the president, but

Achmed Vefyk simply clapped his hands more Turkico, and the saptiens were called

in. The four protestants were carried out, taken to their khans, themselves and their

baggage sent across the Bosporus to Scutari

from where they were packed off under escor

So ended the farce of constitutional rule

in Turkey; but there was no bloodshed, be-

cause not one resisted, and there was stil

the game of conciliating English opinion t

be played—uselessly, as it turned out.

What guarantee there is that the Russian

autocracy means to carry out its constitu-

tional concessions in any way different from

the Sultan's it is difficult to discover in the

imperial manifesto. The future depends on the leaders of the Russian people, and for-

tunately for Russia they are not so likely

weaken as the Turkish deputies. PERA.

A Parliament for China Proposed.

One of the Chinese Ministers st. ad abroad who keeps himself in touch with Chinese student

studying in various countries having it brough

ome to him that when these students return to

home to him that when these students return to China there will be an agitation for a parliament has taken time by the forelock by writing to Prince Ching and suggesting his advising the Throne to grant a perliament to the country. The question was accordingly first referred to Viceroys Yuan Shih-k'at, Chang Ohih-tung and

Tsen Ch'unhsuen, these three being considered the most enlightened of the high officers of the crown

in the provinces, for their views on the matter. Their joint reply was that, as the country is not prepared for a parliament, the best way to educate the people up to the point required would be for

each province to have an assembly consisting of

members of the gentry and men of ability and means selected by the various cities and townships to represent them at their provincial capitals. The

duty of these representatives will be to ecnaider concerning provincial public works, educational institutions and the like and to advise the Gov-

After sufficient experience and insight into such

till then, they reply, can a parliament in the broader sense be granted; otherwise nothing but confusion and anarchy will ensue and the best efforts of those

lesiring the progress of their country be brought

Mormons and Turks.

The Iron Railings of Brass.

From the New York Tribune.

railing surrounding the wide ob

The iron railing surrounding the wide observa-tion platform in the rear of the train is of plainly

turned brass rods.

ernor or Provincial Treasurer on them.

From the Shanghat Tir

o their homes in Asia Minor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

and at the same time declared the parliam

posals, for there was no cohesion or pos

well in hand.

, who was expected to keep them

started by outside pressure, friendly

lution and anarchy.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S POLITICS. Prospect of an Interesting Anti-Dispen

sary Campaign. 1876-" Constitutional Government." COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 10.—To-day ex-Senator John Lowndes McLaurin was put TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Reading the manifesto of the Czar of Russia and the conditions under which he grants the forward as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor on an anti-dis-pensary platform. The lead in this move-ment is taken by four citizens of Landrum, general demand of the people for a national assembly, one is irresistibly carried back to the days when the Sultan of Turkey granted a constitution and parliament to his people.

who say, in a letter in the Columbia State: We, the undersigned, believe that the time has The difference between the two cases is that whereas in Russia they are given during come for a "new deal" in State affairs. The wide spread corruption and charges of corruption, in and as a result of a disastrous war, in Turkey separable from the attempt of a sovereign State to engage in any business for profit, are multiplied when that business is the liquor trame. If there case of Turkey, the reverse in that of Russia; is corruption it should be known and the guilty parties punished. but in Turkey there was no popular clamor for a parliament, while in Russia every intelligent patriot demands it as a right and as the

It is perhaps impossible to enforce prohibition in every county in South Carolina, but in many of hem it is possible and should be done, we believe. First. Pass a general prohibition law for the

State.

Second. Recognize the fact that the question is one for local consideration, and can only be a success when it is backed by public sentiment; therefore, if a county desires to be exempt from therefore, if a county desires to be the prohibition law, let the qualified voters say so at the ballot box, and then the Legislature can at the ballot box, and then the countity provide the mode of selling under the con tional restrictions. This is the idea, as we under stand, of ex-Senator McLaurin, and he sounded the keynote in his recent speech at Greenville.

We want the issue made as he put it: Take
the State out of "a partnership with the devil in the State out of "a paragraph with the devil in a liquor trame that is sending souls of men to hell, and with its corrupting influences taining the very fountain of good government."

We nominate the Hon. John Lowndes McLaurin

of Mariboro for Governor on a platform with eight words in it, "Take South Carolina out of the liquo

promulgate a constitution he knew that war was impending. The Three Kaisers business. No one here is surprised at this demand Alliance had agreed on the partition of most of the European territory of his empire, and he was anxious to secure the sympathy and Mr. McLaurin has attacked the dispensary law frequently. Many of South Carolina planters are members of the Cotton Growers possible the material assistance of the Western Powers. He was persuaded by a Association, and Mr. McLaurin, himself a planter of wide interests, has frequently small but active coterie of Russophobes in England, comprising the late Mr. Butler Johnston, the late Col. Rolland, Mr. T. Gibson addressed them. The association is inter ested chiefly in improving the business man-Bowles and a few others, to call together a parliament, which he did under an imperial agement of the plantation, but it has not been possible to keep the discussions at its meetings entirely free from politics. decree in November, 1876, after the success ful conclusion of the short war with Servia

Mr. McLaurin, on July 5 in Greenville, while making a speech under the ausploes of the Cotton Growers' Association, attacked the South Carolina State dispensary vigor ously and denounced its founder, Senator Tillman. Again on July 18 at Dillon, Mr. McLaurin having been invited there to discuss specifically the dispensary, his utterances created such a sensation throughout the State that demands were made on him to speak against the dispensary in many

other places. Aug. 6 Mr. McLaurin was invited by members of the county executive committee to deliver a speech under the auspices of the deliver a speech under the auspices of the Cotton Growers' Association in the county of Spartanburg. The county chairman of Spartanburg, where this meeting was held, was a strong, uncompromising Tillmanite, and a personal and political enemy of Mr. Molaurin from speaking. As chairman he introduced the speakers, three or four, all making long speeches, while Mr. Molaurin was seated on the platform, without calling on him to address the meeting. At 2 o'clock a collection was ordered as if to consume time. This Molaurin-hating county chairman then adjourned the meeting, but the South Carolina ex-Senator arose, stepped to the front amid great applause, administered a atinging rebuke to the retiring chairman, and proceeded to make his speech. This incident has been condemned thand censured by almost every one and has created renewed enthusiasm for Mr. Molaurin's nomination was prepared and sent to the Columbia Siats from that section, and the sentlemen whose names are signed thersto are influential and prominent citizens. Mr. Molaurin has made a number of speeches during the summer in the interest of the ootton growers. Senator Tillman remained at home unusually quiet until the utterances of Mr. Molaurin has made a number of speeches during the summer in the interest of the ootton growers. Senator Tillman remained at home unusually quiet until the utterances of Mr. Molaurin has made a number of speeches and wrote three open letters for the press, attempting to define his position on the State dispensary, changing his base each time, so that now it is difficult to know just where he stands.

Fourteen years ago South Carolina voted by a large majority for prohibition, but through Mr. Tillman's influence, he being tovernor at that time, the wishes of the people expressed at the hallot box were isnored, and the dispensary, or State control of the liquor traffic, was alopted by the State Legislature. It was folly as that time to differ from Tillman eror question his opinions, for he was the absolute monarch and autocrat Cotton Growers' Association in the county of Spartanburg. The county chairman of

litical fight will be along the lines or adjusting the liquor business in this State. Mr. Tillman represents the former ideas of the South, favoring the shooting of negroes, cursing Yankees and abusing everything that conflicts with his own notions. Mr. Molaurin represents the newer, advanced commercial ideas of the awakened South. These men will meet, sooner or later, and the voters expect a tremendous forensic encounter.

Mr. McLaurin has been out of the State for two weeks, but it is understood among his intimate friends that he does not desire to enter active politics personally in the capacity of a candidate for office. But these aame personal and warm political friends declare that Mr. McLaurin is so constituted that should the demand for his leadership become imperative he would make any personal sacrifice in order to carry his principles to a successful ending.

The coming political fight in this State promises to be the most heated and interesting that has been witnessed for many years. The entire people are aroused. Mr. McLaurin has always been opposed to State control of the liquor business, and the becole regard him as the logical leader in this fight.

The Lawyers at Narragansett Pier.

The American Ber Association will hold its twenty-eighth annual conference at Nar-raganestt Pier, R.I., on Wednesday, Thursday raganett Pier, R.L., on wednesday, Intriday and Friday of this week. Affiliated organiza-tions, including the State Boards of Law Examiners, the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, the Association of American Law nools, will hold sessions in conjunction with the parent association.

Henry St. George Tucker of Lexington, Va. the president, will open the conference on Wednesday morning with an address setting forth the most noteworthy changes in statute law made by Congress and the several States. This will be followed by a business meeting when members will be nominated and elected mittees will be read. In the evening a paper Orleans, La., and followed by a general dis-

Alfred Hemenway of Boston, Mass., will. deliver the annual address on Thursday evening, and papers will be read on jurisand law reform, judicial administration and remedial procedure, legal education and admission to the bar, commercial law, grievances, international law, law reporting and digesting, patent, trademark and copyright law and uniform State laws and insurance laws.

Richard L. Hand of EMzabethtown, N. Y. is to be the chief speaker at the third session on the evening of Thursday. Committee men will follow with special reports on Indian legislation, classification of the law, penal laws and prison discipline, Federal courts, industrial property and international negotiation, title to real estate, the Louisi-

ana Purchase Exposition.
Friday will be occupied with the annual election and the completion of unfinished

To-day, preceding this larger conference, Prof. James P. Hall, dean of the University of Chicago law school, will read a paper on "Practise Work and Elective Studies in Law Schools" before the Association of American Law Schools, and Nathan Abbott, dean of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University law school will deliver the presidential ad dress. The section of patent, trademark and copyright law will hold separate sessions in the afternoons of Aug. 23 and 25, when the discussions will be led by Robert S. Taylor of Fort Wayne, Ind., Joseph B. Church of Washington, D. C., and the Hon. Charles H. Duell, Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

A number of other meetings will take place this week.

East Indian Opinion of Europeans. From the Calcutta Indian World.
Individual Englishmen are welcome to hold any pinion they choose of Indian character. For hat matter, the estimate in which Europeans are that matter, the colimate in which Europeans held by the average Indian is anything but flat

PORTO RICO'S COMMERCIAL YEAR

WASRINGTON, Aug. 21.—While it is doubt-less true that the general economic con-dition of Porto Rico is deplorable, the statistics of the trade of the island indicate a marked improvement. The total commerce export and import, for the fiscal year 1905 exceeds that of 1904 by more than \$5.800,000 The imports show an increase of \$3,367,230, and the exports an increase of \$2,443,662. The balance of trade is in favor of the island by a little more than \$2,000,000.

is now the mainstay of the island. If sugar prices hold as they are for a few years, as they may, and if success attends the efforts now being made to restore the coffee trade to its old position, there should be no more wail of hard times in Porto Rico. The sugar shipments of last year exceeded those of the preceding year by only about 5 per cent. in their quantity. But the difference in price added more than \$3,200,000 to their value, This is an increase of about 33 per cent., and it may be taken, in large part, as an increase n the profits of the planters. Tobacco shipments increased by \$850,000 in value, the greater part of which appears in the item of cigars. Tobacco leaf fell off about 10 per ent. in quantity, but increased 60 per cent. in value, from which may be inferred an im-Provement in quality.
Shipments to the United States increased

about \$3,900,000, while shipments to other countries fell off about \$1,500,000. Imports from the United States increased \$2,700,000 and from other countries \$576,000. The larger purchases from this country appear in a wide variety of articles, cotton cloth and manufactures of iron and steel being particularly noticeable, the gain in each being a little more than \$500,000. Our purchases of coffee fell from \$279,461 in 1904 to \$201.642 during the last flecal year. Shipments to other countries are not classified in the report, but we infer that most of the \$1,000,000 sold to Cuba was coffee, and that the reduction of \$1,200,000 in sales to France appears chiefly in the same item.

Unlike Cuba, Porto Rico cannot proluce huge quantities of sugar. She has neither the area nor the suitable land. A drop in sugar prices would mean disaster. Sugar represents two-thirds of her export of the fiscal year 1905. Tobacco shipments. \$2,577,000 last year, are susceptible of ncrease. American investors and settlers evidently prefer Cubs for fruit culture, in spite of a duty on oranges and pineapples. We bought only \$251,000 worth of fruit from Porto Rico last year.

The economic issue of the island comes

always back to the point we have so frequently urged. Her planters must make a market for their coffee in the United States.

THE MEXICAN HERRADERO. First Day of the Cattle Round-Up a Display

of Charros's Skill. From the Mexico Herald. Preparations are being made in many anches and haciendas for the annual ceremony of the herradero, or branding of the

fate in all stock raising ranches and haciendas of the country. The herraderos are held on big plains called de brote tierno. These plains are usually beautiful prairies where grand stands are erected for the guests of honor, while other witnesses see the branding of the cattle and the "suertes" executed by skilful horse riders from carts prettily adorned for the occa From early in the morning people begra to flock to the prairie where the herradere

is to be held. There are a number of tents or shades made with petates fixed to a single or shades made with petates fixed to a single pole, around which people assemble and take their breakfast, which consists of cheese, milk and atole, with some piloncillo. There are also, under petate shades, several small orchestras. As a rule musicians who form such orchestras are men in white breeches and shirt, with a very big sombrero, but with very little knowledge of music; they call themselves musicos lirioss, because they know nothing about music, but they call the seven because they know nothing about music, but they call the amo, or owner of the hacienda, comes with his party to see the herradero.

The arrival of the amo is saluted with entradero to appear, salute the amo and get ready. These charros, as a rule, are young or owners of neighboring ranches and hacismon or owners of neighboring ranches and hacismons, wear rich clothes and sankary

which has been surrounded by a wire or cord fence. As soon as an animal appears one of the charros runs after it, catched its tail and by a very rapid turning of the direction of his horse the charro throws it to the ground. When the animal regains its feet other charros lesso it and take it to the place where it is to be branded.

Some of the charros are extremely skilful with the lesso, and the feats they perform cause the spectatogs to go wild with enthusiasm. ed by a wire or

stam.

The herradero lasts all day long. But this is only the first day, generally a Sunday. After that day, the branding of cattle is continued without much ceremony, if any.

PUBLIC SIGNS OF MOURNING

So Common in Washington That They Lose All Meaning. From the Washington Post.

The trappings of public we exhibited in the National Capital have become something of a nuisance. Years ago, whenever an ex-Cabinet officer died, the Department to which he belonged was draped with black until it seemed that the nation was in horrible grief. Congress finally took charge of this and passed a law preventing the draping of public buildings as a mark of mourning. In those days, also, it was customary to close a Department upon the announcement of the death of an ex-Cabinet officer, and also upon the day of the funeral. There has been a reform in this particular, and the Department now closes only upon the day of the funeral of a man who died while in office. But it has not prevented the exhibition of public mourning in a most ostentatious manner. The desk and chair of the late Secretary of State were draped for a month, and had a most mournful appearance. Secretary Root, when he came here to be sworn in could not occupy the office of the Secretary of State because the trappings of wo for the late Secretary Hay made the Secretary office uninhabitable. Those who knew Secretary Hay are convinced that he would not have approved of any suth display.

Then, again, the half-masting of flags is most depressing. For the last two years the flags of Washington, and especially those of the city government, have been at half-mast nearly all the time. People forgot for whom they were mourning. The flags on the schools, on fire department buildings, and on the District Government building are continuously waving at half-mast, and no one can tell why or for whom. But it has not prevented the exhibition of

No "Bace Suicide" in Germany.

Warner Sombart in the Yale Review.

After Russia, Germany is the richest country in children. For every 10,000 inhabitants there are 363 living births a year, as against only 236 in France. Hence the increase of population in Germany is correspondingly great. In the course of the nineteenth century the population within the pres-ent territory of the empire has much more than doubled, in spite of the considerable numbers of Germans who have emigrated during this time. In 1816 there were 24,300,000 souls in the territory of the present empire, while to-day (1900) there are \$6,800,000, which corresponds to a yearly average increase of 1 per cent., while more than \$,000,000 Germans have emigrated from their homes during

the nineteenth century. In order to measure the meaning of these figures we must compare them with those of a country we must compare them with those of a country like France, which is practically stationary in its population. In the middle of the century there were as many people in France as in Germany. In 1845 there were in Germany \$4,400,000, in France 84,500,000, while in 1820 France had nearly 4,000,000

Maine Island Without Tramps, Thieves or

more than 20,000,000 behind Germany.

Paupers. Paupers.

From the Lewiston Journal.

Swan's Island in the county of Hancock has neither paupers nor thieves. Tramps cannot swim so for the island contains 18,000 acres; population of 1.00 targely engaged in lobster fishing; has three churches, three schools, no lockup, no poorhouse, light taxation, nobody rich, nobody poor. All doors are devoid of locks. All laws are automatically enforced.